CUBA.

The Captain and Crew of the Virginius Executed by the Spaniards.

FORTY-NINE PERSONS SHOT TO DEATH.

Bloody Scenes at Santiago de Cuba.

DEADLY DOINGS DURING TWO DAYS.

Franchi Alfaro's Bid for Life.

Special History of the Tornado's Pursuit and Seizure of the Ship.

Names of the Principal Prisoners and Designation of the Place of Capture.

Arrest of Passengers from New York at Havana.

> TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, Nov. 12, 1873.

On the 7th inst. the Captain and thirty-six of the crew of the steamer Virginius were executed at Santiago de Cuba, and on the next day (8th) twelve more of the Cuban volunteers on the vessel were shot. Among the latter was Franchi Alfaro.

Senor Franchi Alfaro's Bid for Life. HAVANA, Nov. 12, 1873.

The despatch from Santiago de Cuba, announcing the execution of Captain Fry and the crew of the Virginius and twelve more of the Cuban patriots, says that Franchi Alfaro, who was among the latter number, offered the Spanish authorities \$1,000,000 if they would spare his life.

The Spaniards say that Alfaro came to assume the Presidency of the so-called Cuban Republic.

Passengers from New York Arrested at

HAVANA, Nov. 12, 1873.

Several passengers, both men and women, by the steamer City of New York, from New York November 6, which arrived here yesterday, were arrested by the Spanish authorities

It is reported that they are accused of complicity with the insurgents.

The Spanish Court Martial Still in Session-Personages Who were Among the Crew-The Place of Death.

HAVANA, Nov. 12, 1873.

The court martial for the trial of those captured on the Virginius is still in session, working with all possible despatch.

Among the crew, and disguised as firemen, were Ignacio, Alfaro, Bosa, Arce Varona, Castellanos, Pineda Mola, Boitel and other persons of importance.

Captain Joseph Fry was manifestly aware of the object of the expedition and the nature of the cargo, which he was tempted to take charge of by the large sum of money offered him, thinking that there were 99 chances in 100 of his landing in safety. It is thought that this will be the final effort of the insurrectionists.

THE PLACE OF DEATH.

The Captain and crew were shot by a squad of marines in the public square.

Twelve of the insurgents were shot in front

the Virginius was in the vicinity of Morrant Bay, Jamaica. As it happened the Spanish man-of-war Tornado had that morning arrived at Santiago de Cuba, and Governor Burriel immediately com-municated to her Commander, Costilla, his information, which caused her to leave four hours afterwards. The following day, the 31st, the Tornado under full sail and but little steam on, as some slight repairs were being made to her machinery, came in sight of the Virginius, which probably supposed the Tornado to be a sailing vessel, as her course was not changed. On the Tornado every effort was made to hasten the repairs they were engaged in, and at two o'clock the chief engineer pronounced them completed.

NEARING THE PRIZE. All steam possible was immediately got up and the vessel headed for the Virginius, soon reaching a speed of fourteen knots and slowly gaining upon her.

The Virginius had in the meantime kept on her course, but, divining the hostile intentions of the Tornado, changed it towards Jamaica, and, being out of coal, commenced to burn petroleum, grease, fat and other combustibles from the provisions on board, such as hams, &c. Night closed in and the vessels were in the same relative positions, the Tornado, however, gaining upon her prey. The bright light of the full moon kept the Virginius in plain sight, and her two masts and dense clouds of smoke, on account of the nature of her fuel, were clearly visible to the slowly gaining Tornado.

Further to facilitate their flight they threw overboard horses, cannon and many cases of arms and ammunition-afterwards stated to be 2,000 Remingtons, a mitrailleuse, seven norses and a quantity of powder and small arms,

BROUGHT TO. As soon as they got within gunshot the Tornado fired a gun, tollowed by three other shots and a shell. This brought the Virginius to, and two armed boats from the Tornado came alongside, took possession of the vessel, and made prisoners of all on board.

THE AMERICAN FLAG FLYING AT THE MOMENT. At the time of the capture the Virginius was flying the American flag, but this was pulled down by the Spanish officer and the Spanish ensign noisted in its place, although the papers of the vessel, duly despatched for Colon, were handed to

The vessel at the time

WAS IN BRITISH WATERS and within a league, as I am positively assured, of the coast of Jamaica. On this point all the accounts differ. One gives the capture as having been effected at twenty miles from Jamaica, and the official account states twelve miles. The Diario states at twenty-three miles, journals of Santiago de Cuba eight miles and twenty miles, and the version of the Voz de Cuba twelve miles. The commander of the Tornado publicly stated in Santiago de Cuba that an hour later and the Virginius could have saved herself by entering some port of Jamaica.

After the capture the next two hours were em ployed in transferring some of the prisoners to the Iornado and putting a prize crew on the Virginius. THE PRINCIPAL LEADERS

of the expedition were Bernabé de Varano, better known as "Bembeta," Jesus del Sol, General Ryan and Pedro Cespedes, a brother of the Cuban President, and the total number of persons on board amounted to 165, of whom 90 are said to be natives of the island and the remainder foreigners. Of these 165 persons 63 are thought to form the crew of the steamer, and the names of the remainder are here given in continuation :-

General Ryan. Pedro Cespedes. Arturo Mola.

Arturo Mola,
José Diaz.
Francisco de Porras,
Juan Marrero,
Aliredo Lopez,
José Ygnacio Lamar.
Andrés Villa.
Andrés Acosta.
Francisco Castillo,
José Madeo,
Francisco Gonzalez.
Lenardo Alvarez,
José Hernandez.

Bernabé Varona, alias Nicolas Ramirez. Bernabé Varona, Bembeta. Joseph A. Smith, Pinlip Abecsier. William Curtis. Samuel Hall. S. Gray. Sidney Robertson. George Winters. William Marshall. Even Pento. George Burke. Leopoldo Rizo. Benjamin Olazara, Raimundo Pardo. Judo Arango: Perfecto Bello, Luis Sanchez. Juan Alvarado. Ricardo Trujillo. Agustin Varona. Salvador Penedo. Rafael Pacheco, Canuto Guerra, Camilo Sanz, Emilio Garcia, Rafnel Cabrera. Ignacio W. Tapia, Santiago Rivera. Angrés Echevarria.

José Hernandez.
Ygnacio Quintin Beltran.
Benito Glodes.
Nicolas Ruiz.
José Boite.
Ramon Calvó. Silverio Salas. Enrique Castellanos. Alejandro Calvo, Jesus del Sol.
Leon Bernal.
Gli Montero.
Amador Roselló.
Manuel A. Silveiro.
José Otero.
Antonio Gomez.
Luis Martinez.
Domingo Salazar. José Maren.
Pedro Pajaen.
Alejandro Cruz Estrada.
Juan Soto.
Manuel Perez. Domingo Salazar. Manuel Padron. Felix Fernandez. Ramon Barrios. José Antonio Ramos, Ignacio Valdez.
Fehx Morejon.
Evaristo Zunzunegui.
Antonio Chacon.
Sireno Otaro.
Antonio Padilla.
Indalecio Trujillo.
Carios Gonzalez. Francisco Rivera. Carlos Pacheco. Enrique Canals. Pedro Sariol. Miguel Saya. Carles Gonzalez. Justa Consuegra. Severo Mendive.
Enrique Ayala.
Domingo Rodriguez.
Arturo Rivera.
William S. Valls.
Manuel Menenses. Pedro Saenz. Patricio Martinez.

Among these are supposed to be many other persons of importance as yet not identified, or who have adopted false names, as the names of Santa Rosa and Quesada do not appear.

HOW GOT OFF FROM THE PANAMA ISTHMUS. The vessel had papers in order and was despatched for Colon, all these parties appearing on the papers as laborers for the railroad building

and Admiral in sealed packets. After the Court had concluded its task, all the prisoners, with the exception of Bembeta, Jesus del Sol, General Ryan and Pedro Cespedes, were transferred to the jall of the city, escorted by a force of 100 volunteers and

General Burriel, it is said, coolly asked that all the prisoners should be turned over to him, with the exception of the captain and crew, who should be sent to Havana at the disposal of the Comandante General de Marina, and declared that within twenty-tour hours afterwards all should be tried (?) and executed in order to avoid any complication with the exterior-that is, foreign intervention.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL TELEGRAM DETAINED. He also detained a telegram which the United States Consul desired to forward to the United States Consul at Kingston, reporting the capture and inquiring as to the nationality of the Virginius,

As before stated, all this news was received in

Havana two days ago with great rejoicings by the Spaniards, and yesterday evening two grand and brilliant serenades were offered to the Captain General and the Commanding General of Marines respectively.

During the evening both of these high functionaries received the following telegram from General Burriel, which told the fate meted out to the four principal prisoners:-

four principal prisoners:—

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, NOV. 4, 1873.

TO THE CAPTAIN GENERAL AND ALL AUTHORITES OF THE ISLAND REACHED BY THE TELEGRAPH, AND TO THE PRESIDENTS OF CASINOS:—

At six o'clock this morning the following persons were shot to death in this city as traitors to their country and insurgent leaders:—General Bernabé de Varona; General of Division, Pedro Cespedes; Commandant General of Cienfuegos, Jesus del Sol, and General of Brigade, Mr. Washington C. Ryan, in presence of all the corps of volunteers, forces of the army and navy and an immense crowd, which were present and kept the greatest order and composure.

It is useless to make any comments upon this summary execution of four of the expeditionists; it only adds another page to the bloody history of the present insurrection. General Bernabé de Varona had conducted himself with remarkable generosity towards the Spaniards while commanding in the district of Camsguay, and all prisoners taken by him were invariably treated with the greatest consideration and set at liberty. Numerous Spaniards are indebted to him for their lives, and it is universally acknowledged in this island that he was as brave in battle as he was generous to the conquered. At one time he captured a party of soldiers belonging to the Battalion Habana. He not alone granted them their liberty, but escorted them up to within a short distance of Puerto Principe, to prevent them falling into the hands of other insurgent bands. The public interess is greatly excited about the fate of the remaining prisoners. No further official intelligence has been received from Santiago de Cuba. The telegraph is interrupted. It has been rumored that eight more of the prisoners were shot on the 5th, and that one out of every five of the prisoners would be executed.

No other government under the sun would proceed in this summary manner without remonstrances of some decided nature by the civilized world. And thus ends the ill-fated expedition of the Virginus. It yet remains to be seen what steps will be taken by the governments of Great Britain and the United States in regard to this matter, and if it is to be again proven that the treaty of 1785 between Spain and the United States is a dead letter.

At this juncture it may be well to recall to mind THE DECREE ISSUED BY CAPTAIN GENERAL DULCE in March, 1869, which created considerable excitement in the United States, and which was evoked on account of Mr. Fish, then Secretary of State of the United States, protesting against the erroneous attitude assumed by General Dulce, who, like most of his race, seemed to presume that Spain could threaten the world and overshadow all nations with her power.

American of the ap summary execution of four of the expeditionists; it only adds another page to the bloody history of

Progress of the War-The Insurgents Repulsed.

HAVANA, Nov. 12, 1873. Manzanillo was attacked from every direction by the insurgents in considerable force.
Fighting lasted until three o'clock P. M., when the rebels were driven off.

THE HAVANA PRESS.

"A Just Sentence !" [From La Constancia, of Havana, November 8.] Nobody will for a moment doubt the justice of the sentence, when they learn that the four chief rebels have been executed than side passade por las armas). Those who plead for the abolition of the death penalty must confess that no government could put their fine theory into practice without exposing society to the risk of dissolution. The democrats of the United States had to learn this a few years since, when they executed the unjortunate Mrs. Surratt for the crime of having taken part in a conspiracy with a few fanatical taken part in a conspiracy with a few fanatical politicians in a plot to murder the members of the government of the Republic. We are firmly convinced of the necessity of punishing certain crimes with death, and, notwithstanding the views of Victor Hugo and other visionaries, we believe it has never been inflicted with greater justice than in the present instance. The antecedents of these pirates of the Virginius are well known. The navy has funfilled its whole duty and the tribunal the same. May God have mercy on all the unnatural sons of an affectionate and generous mother and on those who have explated their crimes by a dishonorable death.

Miserable Pleading and Confessions. (From the Diario de la Marina, November 7.]

As soon as possible after the publication vesterday of the first news of the capture of the pirate steamer Virginius, we acknowledged in a few lines in our "official" column the merits of this result. The Coplain and crew were shot by a spand of markine in the public square.

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The Ford & Oble of to Ohy, any selliorish, that it is as human as any body, more do that any prove the characters of the shanged seven of t which is of the first importance and may prove of transcendent consequence in favor of the peace of Cuba and the integrity of the national territory.

vented the agitation indicated, and perhaps annihilated the chimerical illusions of those who think that the island of Cuba will cease to be Spanish or that it can be a miserable plaything for those who at Yara became renegades to their fathers and their country.

EXETCH OF PEDRO FRANCHI DE ALFARO.

This prominent Cuban patriot, who is reported to have been executed at Santiago de Cuba, was born in Havana in November, 1844. His parents were old Cuban natives, occupying a high social position. His father, who was a prominent lawyer and one of the old professors as well as founders of the Havana University, died in 1866. His elder brother, Ignacio, who is now in this city acting as secretary to General Quesada, was a wealthy merchant until the revolution broke out in the island, and became subsequently a member of the Revolutionary Junta in Havana and of the Cuban Junta in New York, under the presidency of J. Morales Lemus. The mother of the unfortunate young patriot, who was only twenty-nine years of age at the time of his death, was residing in this city until lately, but has gone to spend the winter

Señor Franchi de Alfaro came to this country in 1852, and remained here the whole of the time until Señor Franchi de Alfaro came to this country in 1852, and remained here the whole of the time until his departure by the last ill fated expedition, with the exception of occasional visits to Cuba. When the Cuban revolution broke out in 1868 he entered the service of the patriots and has done much valuable work for the cause. He was one of the warmest advocates of Cuban independence, and never was any service required of him, no matter how dangerous, that he refused to do, risking everything that can be dear to a man in life. For a long time he was the agent of the Cuban Republic in Nassau, N. P., where he is favorably known. While in that capacity he signalized himsel by skill and bravery. Among other services he performed the following:—It was urgent to communicate with the patriots in Cuba, to designate a point for landing a cargo of arms that was about to be sent to them by the steamer Salvador. Nobody could be found to undertake the perious task; so he went himself in a fishing smack, and ran the blockade in and out, in sight of Spanish cruisers. He fully accomplished his object. He visited the Commanderin-Chief of the revolutionary army, who designated the point of landing. Mr. De Aliaro went afterwards to South America, and, together with General Quesada, who recognized his worth, he did much to promote the cause of cuba, both in Venezuela and New Granada. He was suosequently called to New York by the agents of the Cuban Republic in the United States, in whose labors he has been associated until now. Although comparatively young ne was a man of rare ability, sound judgment and executive talent, a ready writer, an energetic, learliess and uncompromising patriot. The dead patriot was in appearance tall and ment and executive them, a ready writer, an energetic, learless and uncompromising patriot. The dead patriot was in appearance tail and slender, but of a strong, wiry constitution, capable of suffering much and of doing an immense amount of work. In disposition he was amiable and witty, and a great favorite in refined society. A great number of friends will mourn his untimely but glorious end.

Young Alfaro not President.

A HERALD reporter called yesterday afternoon on Señor Ignacio de Alfaro, brother of the dead patriot, and secretary to General Quesada. He pronounced as highly absurd the report in the papers that his brother Pedro had been sent to Cuba for the purpose of assuming the Presidency A President of the Republic of Cuba is, like a President of the United States, elected by the people and not sent like a Captain General from Spain. His brother had an important position, but of what His brother had an important position, but of what nature Señor de Alfaro did not feel at liberty to say, for if known it would serve the purposes of the enemy. He thought that the last report of the additional forty-eight executions was unfortunately too true, and believed that all the remainder of the expedition would be shot, it they had not already been executed. Señor de Alfaro added:—I cannot give you a list of the crew and passengers of the Virginius, neither can General Quesada. The list will be obtained by the next steamer from Jamaica. The Virginius was to go to several places to take passengers, but we have

NOT YET RECEIVED ANY INTELLIGENCE from those points. Possibly several of those who left New York to embark in the Virginius in Jamaica remained at Kingston. Among the crew executed were probably Mr. P. Corvizon, the purser on board; Mr. F. P. Chamberiain, the first engineer, who is an American citizen, though a native of Santiago de Cuba. He was a middleaged gentleman, highly respected in his native city. Mr. Pochet, the second engineer, also a native of Santiago de Cuba and a son of the railroad manager of that place, is probably included among the crew executed.

Among the Cuban passengers who have been shot is, undoubtedly, Lieutenant Colonel Santa Ross, the American citizen who was ilberated a few months ago from a Spanish dungeon at the request of the United States government, and perhaps the son of General Quesada Herminio, who was only seventeen years of age, and left school but a few months ago. nature Señor de Alfaro did not feel at liberty to say,

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

The Santiago Barbarity-General Indignation Everywhere and a De-mand for Redress-Fitting Out Ves-sels at the Navy Yard-Names of Some of the Virginius Party.

It is seldom that the people of this city have been aroused to such a feeling of vindictive indignation as was experienced by them yesterday upon the announcement of the execution by the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba of forty-eight others of the crew and passengers of the American steamer Virgining, and the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of passengers-American citizenson the regular mail steamer, plying between New York and Havana. It was everywhere construed as an intentional and defiant outrage against the lives, liberty and property of American citizens, and thousands of people who counselled moderation a few days since, when Ryan, Bembetta and others were butchered, have cast off their leniency of disposition and avow that no mere apology or diplomatic dickering will atone for so shameless.

A few days since Mr. Hamilton Fish announced that he had taken measures to prevent any further reckless effusion of blood. This was a day or two after the receipt of the news of the first executions. Now that the jutility of his preventive measures is demonstrated people universally demand that summary measures shall be resorted to. In notels, cafes, saloons, club houses and on street corners there was no other public topic dis-

lesio Trujilo, Ricardo Trujillo, Enrique Canals, Juan Alvarado, Andres Acosta, Perfecto A. Bello, Julio Arango, Ramon Calvo, Serafin Rodriguez, Enrique Castellanos, Guillenno Valz, José Hernandez, Miguel Ramirez, Arturo, Moia, Oscar de Varona, Agustin de Varona, Emilio Garcia, José M. Lamar, Pedro Alfaro, José Rubiera, Simon Gratz and Edward Scott.

From other sources the reporter obtained the following additional names:—"Colone!" Jack Harris, Colonel Bottel Herminio Quesada, Gilo Montero and Santa Rosa.

There is nothing at present to show how many of the persons named above are still living, though it is officially reported that some of them have been executed. Four of this number are

CERTAINLY AMERICAN CITIZENS, and two of them had already declared their intentions to become citizens and had obtained their "first papers." Enrique Castellanos was naturalized in the Supreme Court of this country, and had resided nearly seven years here. Colonel Jack Harris was an American, and it is believed a native of Vermont. He rose to the rank of major during the late war in the federal service. Edward Scott is a lad of perhaps eighteen or nineteen years of age, and was born at Salem, Mass. Scott occupied the post of lamp trimmer on the steamship Atlas, and being young and inexperienced, was fascinated by the promise of adventure and excitement which the expeditionary party expected to encounter. On the arrival of the Atlas at Kingston he left the ship with the party, and joined his fortunes, and probably his fate, with theirs in

The LL-STARRED VIRGINUS enterprise. Simon Gratz is also an American by nativity, but the reporter could learn no further particulars concerning him.

It is also positively known that six of the crew of the Virginius were English seamen. If it be true that the whole crew were executed, this gives England a chance to say a word or two.

Captain Joseph Fry, the Captain of the Virginius, who is reported by name among the killed, was about fifty-two years of age and a native of Louisiana. He was a s

Judge Pierrepont on the Cuban Mas-

A HERALD reporter had the good fortune to meet the learned Judge yesterday in Wall street, and asked what His Honor thought about the reported execution of fifty-two of the Virginius' crew and passengers.

Judge PIERREPONT-I would rather suspend my

opinion for the present. I can hardly believe that

this horrible news is true. It is scarcely possible that a nation like Spain, claiming a high rank among the civilized Powers of the earth, would be guilty of such a wholesale slaughter. Let us wait until the particulars of the news shall have reached the government. The administration will act with justice and firmness. The Secretary of State must be careful to take no grounds from which he might subsequently be obliged to retreat. The people are doubtless impatient for action on part of the government. That they will have in good time. The flag of our Union must always be preserved inviolate, whatever the cost may be. The ensign of a nation of 40,000,000 of freemen shall be respected. The young Republic of Spain is a Power struggling for existence in the midst of monarchical Europe, and, as a sister nation having republican institutions like our own, she is entitled to American sympathy. But that will not prevent our government from acting with firmness and energy if it be found, after proper investigation, that American rights have been invaded or our flag insulted by the misguided men who represent—say, rather, misrepresent—the Spanish government in Cuba.

GENERAL MANUEL QUESADA, the accredited agent of the Cuban Republic, was the next gentleman visited, for the purpose of learning his views about the dreadful tidings published in the evening press.

the accredited agent of the Cuban Republic, was the next gentleman visited, for the purpose of learning his views about the dreadful tidings published in the evening press.

General Quesada said that he believed the Spaniards capable of anything. He remarked that the news came by way of New Orleans and not by Key West. This circumstance, he thought, was singular, and left room to hope that the news might prove to be untrue. For his own part he would decline to believe it unless confirmed by subsequent telegrams, the arrival of which he was waiting with intense anxiety. But even if the dreadful rumors should prove true—a thing not to be wondered at, when we consider into whose hands the unfortunate men of the Virginus fell—the struggle for Cuban independence would go on all the same. When one man falls in the breach another will be found to step into his place. It is a lamentable misfortune to lose one's fellow patriots and friends in a shocking manner like this, but by the blood of martyrs are the libertues of the peoples secured.

The reporter asked General Quesada if he had seen a report wherein it was alleged that the Cubans in the United States had no confidence in him as confidential agent of the Cuban Republic.

The General said that he had noticed a paragraph of an interview containing statements something fike those above indicated. He paid but little heed to such statements. He represented the legitimate government of Cuba. The Cubans themselves framed that government by their electoral suffages. Those who were not in favor of the government, which all patriotic Cubans acknowledged and obeyed, or who did not support its properly accredited representatives, could not be friends of Cuba. He hinself owed no enmity to any Cuban who would assist the cause of the country; and any one who, at a time like this, would introduce the demon of discord, or withhold a hearty co-operation with the agency under such rying circumstances as the present, could be little less, whether intentionally or not, than a Spaniard SENOR MIGUEL ALDAMA

said, in reply to the inquiries of a HERALD re-porter, that he was periectly horrified to learn the news in the alternoon press. He would rather, however, not believe it true. Indeed the Span-iards had commutted many bloody deeds, but sel-dom had anything like this disgraced the pages of a nation, bistory to learn deep and the pages of dom had anything like this disgraced the pages of a nation's history, at least during the present generation, it was to be noted that the telegram came by way of New Orleans. This was singular. It ought to have come by Key West, from Havana direct. He would, on that account, rather not believe the news until something very definite was heard. If true, it was a soul-harrowing deed of blood that cried aloud for vengeance. The United States would now surely take a decided attitude. ing deed of blood that cried aloud for vengeance. The United States would now surely take a decided attitude. It was plain that the American and English flags had both been insuited, and the governments of these nations, in defence of their own national honor, would be compelled to demand satisfaction from Spain for the outrages committed against the persons of their citizens and the dignity of their flags. As to the Cubans, while they mourned the untimely loss of their friends, they were determined to continue the fight to the bitter end. Any expedition that might be captured would speedly be succeeded by another more formidable than the one before it. The crew of the Virginius, but 120 men, would at once be replaced by many more who would volunteer for their country's service at a moment's notice. In twenty-iour by many more who would void e. In twenty-iour try's service at a moment's notice. In twenty-iour thours after the news of the capture more than 600 hours after the new for the capture more than 600 hours after the new for the capture more than 600 hours after the new for the capture more than 600 hours after the new for the capture more than 600 hours after the new for the capture more than 600 hours after the new for the capture more than 600 hours after the new for the capture more than 600 hours after the new for the capture more than 600 hours after the new for the capture more than 600 hours after the new for the capture more than 600 hours after the new for the capture more than 600 hours after the new for the capture more than 600 hours after the new for the capture more than 60

by many more who would volunteer for their country's service at a moment's notice. In twenty-four hours after the news of the capture more than 600 men volunteered to go out on an expedition.

COLONEL MACIAS

said that all the Cubans want is means of transportation. If they had that, 4,000 men of the Cubans alone could be embarked at once. The Cubans, ar irom despairing, were never in better spirits or sounder condition. Reports from the field showed how the government troops were losing ground. They were being driven from the field in all directions, and the centre of the entire Eastern Department was in the hands of the Cubans. The Spaniards were now demoralized and shunned the combat. If these dreadmitidings were true, it was a last bloody effort of the Spaniards to overawe the Cubans. This could not be accomplished; and the Spaniards, by this awful trageoy, had but sealed their own inevitable fate—expusion from the great Antile.

A prominent Cuban gentleman, who formerly served with distinction in the Spaniards might that the news of the massacre in Cuba might be true. He was well acquainted with Spanish Marine orabinated with Spanish Marine orabinated with Spanish marine orabinated with Spanish marine orabinated with Spanish commit the crime against humanity of trying all on board the Virginius, crew and passengers, as pirates, and might therefore execute them all. He gave the following extract from a decree of the Captain General, Issued in 1869, which order was directed to the port captains in different parts of the island. This iaw was circulated by the Admiral in Havana, viz.:—

From this date all the ports of the island of Cuba are declared blockaded to coasting and foreign commerce, excepting those hereinatter expressed, to wit.—Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Cuba, Cientuegos; all those where custom houses and tornications are to be found. It is brought to the notice to the commerce of the district and to that of the nearest port, to be tried as violators in the laws of blockade and punished accordingly

tempting to enter any of those ports must be taken and towed to the nearest port, to be tried as violators jot the laws of blockade and punished accordingly.

The same gentleman states that at least six of the men on board the Virginius were British subjects, shipped in Kingston, and that doubtless they are among those recently executed.

SENOR MARTINEZ HERNANDEZ, a Cuban merchant of high standing and much influence, who has generously contributed his money and time to the cause of his country, says that his soul is afflicted at the news just received from Cuba; but sanguinary deeds of violence will be sure to yet rise in judgment against their perpetrators. The Cubans have this year sent more men and arms to the patriots in the field than at any equal time before. The men in the field have inflicted more loss upon the enemy than has been done since the first year of the war. Recent losses will soon be replaced by new reinforcements and the war will continue to be prosecuted with vigor. The world knew his opinion, which was given a month after the outbreak of hostilities; that was that the beginning of the end of Spanish rule in America had been in augurated on the 10th of October, 1858. The last man and the last doilar would be cheerfuly sacrificed by Cubans to achieve that independence for which they were now fighting over five years.

SENOR PLUTARCO GONALES.

SENOR PLUTA

of Cuba, the American flag had been gragged in the mire by the bloodthirsty volunteers of Havana. It is a disgrace to the manhood of our giant repub-lic to allow ourselves to be spat upon by the over-bearing, haughty Spaniard.

The Germans on the Cuban Question-Demanding an Energetic and Vigor-

ous Policy Toward Spain. The German Democratic General Committee held a meeting at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night, for the purpose of discussing the results of the late elections. Several congratulatory speeches were made and resolutions of the same

nature were adopted. A resolution, introduced by H. Hausler, was also adopted by a unanimous vote, calling on the United States government, after it has been the United States government, after it has been the first to recognize the Spanish Republic, to demand now that liberty loving citizens of that Spanish Republic are not to be treated in the same manner as when ancient despotism ruled in Spanis, and that, by the history and position of our government, it is in duty bound to adopt an energetic and vigorous policy in that direction.

On motion of Dr. Gerke a resolution was also passed embodying an appeal to the charitable public, impressing the same with the urgency of organized aid for the suffering, in view of the threatening destitution among a large class of our population during the coming winter.

WAR FEELING IN BROOKLYN.

The Vessels Available for Service at the Navy Yard.

The most intense excitement prevailed in Brooklyn yesterday alternoon upon the announcement of the startling barbarity of the Spanish authorities in Cuba in extinguishing the lives of the unfortunate officers and crew of the ill-fated steamer Virginius at Santiago de Cuba. Some of the local bulletins intimated that the United States government contemplated taking immediate measures to show their determination to stop at once further display of reck-less and sanguinary contempt for human life, and disregard for the amenities which should distinguish the action of one friendly nation towards another, in the treatment of alleged offenders against the neutrality laws. The feeling of indignation was intensified because of the indecent haste displayed by the Spaniards at a juncture when the American government was doing all in its power to peaceably comprehend and settle

THE OUTRAGE COMMITTED in the slaughter of the first four unfortunate men of the Virginius.

Rumor had it that several vessels of war had Rumor had it that several vessels of war had been ordered to be placed in readiness for service at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and a reporter of the Hebral Pepaired thither to ascertain the truth or falsity of the information. Naval Inspector Hanscome said, when questioned upon the subject, that if despatches had been received from Washington to fit out additional war vessels he knew nothing of it. There might have been such without his knowledge. At all events there are

nothing of it. There might have been such without his knowledge. At all events there are FOUR VESSELS at this station whose services could be made available upon very short Lotice.

The steam sloop of war Kansas, which arrived here from Aspinwall a week ago, has undergone a few slight repairs and is ready for sea. The Kansas wanted to obtain stores from the Inspector, but would not make requisition upon that official. Orders came yesterday from the Department to jurnish her with requisite stores. The steam sloop Ossipee, third rate, is in perfect trim for service any where she may be needed. The steam sloop of war Juniata, Commander D. L. Braine, recently returned from the Polaris Search Expedition, has undergone a few needed repairs and is awaiting orders.

The steam sloop of war Powhatan (side wheel) is also nearly ready for sea. There are other vessels here that could be made available for service upon very short notice.

One thing is certain, there will be no scarcity of men, should the emergency arise, to perform the labor of fitting out ships of war at this station. The 600 men who were discharged from the Navy Yard last week are anxiously expecting re-employment, in view of the possibility of their services being required.

A reporter called upon Admiral Rowan, who was seated in his office at the Lyceum, in conversation with Admiral Forter, and questioned him concerning the reported reception of orders to fit out the available vessels. The result of the inquiries made was that no despatches had been received from the Navy Department upon the subject.

INDIGNATION IN BALTIMORE.

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Soldiers of the Late War Anxious to Go to Cuba-A Mass Meeting to Be Held. BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12, 1873.

Señor Camejo, the agent of the Cuban Republic in Baltimore, stated to-night to the HERALD correspondent that the news of the slaughter at Santiago de Cuba, although only received this afternoon, had greatly increased the excitement on the subject. Within a few hours he had received twenty-five additional offers of recruits for the Cuban army, who were anxious to start at once and would provide all their own arms and ammunition. Most of these were Americans and all of them soldiers of the late war. Camejo refers all to Ouesada, at New York. An indignation meeting will be called here, and from the temper of the public sentiment it is anticipated that it will be attended by thousands of Americans and that earnest pleas for in-terference between Cuba and Spain will be made to the administration at Washington. Comejo states that he can name only two of the Virginius' passengers who have been executed. These were Petro Ballo and Manuel Meneses. Ballo was a Cu-ban refugee, who came to Baltimore two years ago and left here a month since to meet the Vir-ginius at a South American port. Meneses was a Cuban, who had been established as a dentist in New York and abandoned business to join the patriot army. Moth were young men and fexpatriot army. Both were young men and of ex-

THE NEWS OF THE EXECUTION IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12, 1873. The news of the execution of forty-eight of the Virginius prisoners creates considerable excitement here and is the subject of general conversation to-night. Captain Joseph Fry, the commander of the Virginius, was a native of Florida and was forty-six years of age. He entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1844, and remained in the navy until 1831, when he resigned and entered the Confed-erate service. He leaves nere a wise and seven children, the oldest a cripple and the youngest only four years of age.

THE SLAVE POWER IN CUBA. Letter from General de Armas Cespedes.

NEW YORK, NOV. 12, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-SIR-According to the Washington despatch published to-day in your influential journal, General Grant, at a Cabinet meeting yesterday, said that it was time to interfere between Spain and Cuba, and alluded to the Elliot treaty forced upon the Isabellists in their war against the Carlists in 1834. It is further added that "this precedent was not generally known, and its announcement today was an agreeable surprise to all the members

of the Cabinet." The undersigned begs leave to enclose you a letter which, on the 3d of June, 1870, he addressed in London to Lord Clarendon, in which that treaty is alluded to, and the pampalet he published in New States on the Cuban Question." addressed principally to the United States Congress, in which also the same treaty is spoken of. Now that something similar to it in regard to the war in Cuba is proposed by General Grant himself, let me suggest that such action, if adopted, should not be of a dilatory character, which is customary in diplomatic transactions, but should have a summary and rapid execution.

character, which is customary in diplomatic transactions, but should have a summary and rapid execution.

When England took such a step in the Carlist war she lost no time. In the latter part of March, 1834, the execution of two Carlists seized from an English vessel took place, and on the 10th of June, very few weeks after, the treaty was signed by both contending parties—Carlists and Isabellists. It should also be borne in mind that when England acted in such a manner in favor of the Carlists, obtaining in their behalf the conducting of the war on civilized principles, she was nevertheless the alied friend of the Isabellists; so much so that she assisted them with 10,000 soldiers and \$20,000,000, through which aid the latter were able at last to conquer.

For my part I can scarcely hope for the mediation of the American government in the Cuban question in favor of humanity and civilization. Cuba, under the power of the Spanish slave traders, under the rule of slavery, sustains a commerce with the United States of \$100,000,000 yearly, and the American merchants interested in this immense business, either established in the island or resident in this country, will always have more influence in Washington, aided by the Spanish Consul, the son-in-law of Secretary Fish, to preserve, with every kind of prefext, the Queen of the Anerica with nothing to aid them except the heroism of the struggling Cubans and the justice of their noble cause.

Cuba at last will be free by its own efforts, but

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